The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

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Sometime.

Sometime I think you will be glad to know
That I have kept you in my heart,
And that my love has only deeper grown
In all the time that we have loved apart.

Some day, when you have slipped away from care,
And idly fall to dreaming of the past,
And sadly think of all your life has missed,
You will remember my true love at last.

Or it may come to pass, some dreary night,
After a day that has been hard to bear,
When you are weary, heart-sick and forlorn,
And there is none to comfort or to care,

That you will close your tired eyes to dream
Of tender kisses falling soft and light,
Of restful touches smoothing back your hair,
And sweet words spoken for your heart's delight.

Oh! then you will remember and be glad
That I have kept you ever in my heart,
And that your heart's true home will still be there,
Although we wander silent and apart.

MARGARET LILY.

It was one of the cheapest of unpainted, redwood houses, long since turned black by the rains of some forgotten California winter, but over the door and under the window clambered a luxuriant rosebush with shining leaves and clustering bunches of some tiny rose which had a spicy fragrance, faint and sweet as some far away pleasant memory.

In the little garden which sloped down to the road were a few flowers; few enough to be tended by one pair of hands, and showing loving nurture by their rank and beautiful blossoms.

"Margaret!" called a feeble, fretful voice from somewhere within the black cottage.

Margaret was in the small garden; a tall girl, with a soft bloom on her rounded cheeks, and a pair of hazel, electrical eyes; not pretty—far from it—but a woman who drew hearts to herself as a magnet does iron filings; you felt it when you met her eyes.

She had been tending her plants, and even now held in her fingers a half opened blood red rose; she was standing in the narrow path, looking too tall for her small and mean surroundings, and gazing down the dusty and ugly road, now at its dustiest and ugliest.

"Margaret!" again called the querulous voice; you could easily believe that none would call that woman "Maggie," she looked every inch so true to her beautiful name. Yet she still stood, half smiling, half blushing, and neither answered nor turned to go in; and yet one could see but a dusty horseman on a dusty horse coming swiftly up the road. When he reached the gate he drew in the reins, and raised his hat with a citified grace which Margaret's eyes but rarely saw.

"You look like Flora herself, Miss Lily," he said.

Margaret blushed and smiled, and muttered something unintelligible.

"How is your mother to-day?" asked the cavalier.

"About the same, thank you." She spoke out clearly, then, and a ringing, charming voice she had.

More commonplaces followed, about the weather, the dusty road, the ball that was coming off in McKintry's barn, and then the feeble voice wailed again:

"Margaret, Margaret!" She started guiltily, as though she had not heard it before. "Excuse me," she said, "mother is calling me."

"At least," said the horseman, "bestow that beautiful rose upon me."

She went down to the garden fence and handed it to him, and somehow, whether it was handed too hastily, or taken too awkwardly, the vicious thorn ran into her finger, and made her give a little half cry of pain. He held her hand then, saying:

"What a shame! I was so awkward! May I cure it in my mother's way, Miss Margaret?"

She knew, she guessed, and he knew she did; but she said quickly—he thought her voice a very sweet one—"What was your mother's way?" then in the same breath: "Yes, if it is a good one."

And the foolish blood from Margaret Lily's heart thrilled in every vein when he stooped by his horse's head, and kissed the hurt finger again and again.

"Margaret!" came the feeble voice.

"Oh! Mr. Cranbourne!" she cried, "Let me go; I must go into mother."

Mr. Cranbourne let the fingers go, and smiled a queer smile as he watched her go up the path in her free, swinging, graceful way.

He smiled a queer smile for some minutes as he cantered down the dusty road; poor Margaret, with her open heart, would not have liked it could she have seen it on his face; the smile on hers was wonderfully different as she opened the low door and went into the little parlor.

"Whatever has kept you so long?" said her mother, a fretful, palsied, and partly paralyzed woman, not very old, but looking old.

"Forgive me, mother dear," said Margaret, stooping to kiss her—her heart was full of strange and blissful peace; "I am sorry I kept you waiting, but Mr. Cranbourne was at the gate."

"And who's Mr. Cranbourne, who keeps you from your mother? Are you going to marry him?"

"Oh! mother, don't!" she said, entreatingly, yet somewhat with a queer, half-passionate hope thrilling through her; "I scarcely know him, you know. He boards at Mattie's, and I have only met him twice before."

"What does he look like?" said the mother, with a half proud, half jealous tone in her quavering voice; she remembered very well, although she did not think it needful to tell Margaret, that Mattie Holmes had "teased" her daughter on the conquest she had made, and she jumped at the conclusion that Margaret was in love with the stranger, and the stranger was in love with Margaret—did not all the men fall in love with her? But her guess was less than half the truth, for Margaret was not quite in love, and the stranger—he had seen a great deal of the world, and had not come to this little half civilized California town to find a wife, even if her voice was sweet and her eyes full of magnetic light.

Margaret made no answer; she shook and turned the pillow under her mother's head, changed the footrest, and went to the well and drew for the invalid a glass of water from the "coldest corner."

"Thanks, dear," she said.

"Forgive me, mother," said Margaret, wistfully, as she took the glass.

"Yes," was the reply, a trifle impatient; "but tell me what he looks like."

"How can I?" she replied. "I never can describe people, mother."

"You could describe Gomez well enough when you first saw him," was the reply.

"Well," said Margaret, the bloom deepening on her rounded cheeks, "he has black eyes, I think."

"Is he tall?"

"N-no." hesitated Margaret, "I think not."

"Is he handsome?"

"Yes!" she answered, promptly—"at least all the girls think so."

"Do you think so?"

"Y-yes," she hesitated again, "I think so, mother. There comes Gomez."

Gomez was a "Greaser," dark skinned and undersized. His devotion to tall, fair Margaret Lily was the joke of the neighborhood, and very funny to all but the two chiefly concerned. Margaret was sorry; and Gomez, knowing he might as well be in love with the princess of the moon, was in despair. Nevertheless, he had accepted with delight an offer to milk the cow, attend to the kitchen garden, and do odd chores about the little, black house; did he not by that means see his divinity twice a day?

Margaret handed him the milk pail, and proceeded to build the fire for supper; dreaming over her work the pleasantest dreams that had ever risen in her heart to make her happy.

Ralph Cranbourne's queer smile would have broadened and lingered if he could have known; her face looked so full of peace that Gomez sat upon the well curb to smoke his cigarette, where he could watch her; he always liked to watch her cooking supper; perhaps he dreamed queer dreams too.

Sometimes Margaret caught a glimpse of his black eyes, and turned back to her labor with a vague uneasiness; she wished for a moment that they lived nearer the little town, or had nearer neighbors where they were; for Gomez did not bear the best of reputations, and was suspected of riding at night in strange company for an honest man.

When supper was ready she wheeled in her mother's chair, and Gomez came to the door, said in a brief "adios," and departed.

"When does the ball come off?" asked the mother.

"Next Friday."

"Are you going?"

"If Mrs. Mill can come to stay with you, I would like to."

"What will you wear?"

"I have little enough," replied Margaret, "but I must make that little do."

"Your white dress?"

She nodded; then sighed: "If we were not so poor."

"You'll have beaux enough," answered the mother, and strange to say the words grated on Margaret's ear, and she managed to change the subject.

Yet it was true enough; the limp white dress—starch was not an article in common use in Lost Chance diggings—clung to her shapely form, and made her look goddess-like in the eyes of her admirers; to the contrary, notwithstanding Miss Tompkins' remark: "That dress looks like a rag."

The women who sat upon the rough benches around McKintry's barn bore little love to Margaret; her only defender was Mattie Holmes. Years ago, when little Joe had walked out nearly to the end of the dizzy plank which had been used in some primitive way for raising hay into the barn loft, Margaret's eyes and Margaret's smile had won him back, and the spring of gratitude bubbled up in Mattie's heart ever after; all the more because little Joe had sickened and died the summer after and no one could do aught for him again.

When Cranbourne first met Margaret and evidently felt the charm of her eyes, Mattie told him this story, and it lingered in his memory, so that every time he saw her there were moments that he fancied that he saw in her face the same look which had coaxed the little boy back from his perilous place, when one startled word would have caused his death.

At the close of the ball Cranbourne asked Mattie how her friend was going to get home.

"Father and I are going with her," was the answer.

"Won't I do as well?" he asked, coaxingly. "Your father don't want to take that long walk."

"Of course you will," said Maggie, delighted. "I'll tell pa."

Margaret's cheeks and eyes lighted up alike when he asked her, and a smothered thought went from her heart to heaven—albeit McKintry's barn was hardly the place to pray in—"Thank you, my Father."

And when, the walk over, she went into her tiny room, she fell upon her knees with a feeling that she had never dreamed of before. "Oh, my Father, if it could be!"

And so the weeks slipped into months, and Margaret began to feel that youth and love made up the sum of life; she could have fallen down and kissed his very footprints when he went away from the cottage door; and one night he put his arms around her and told her that he loved her.

The "strange company" in which Gomez had been suspected of riding had become strong and daring; house after house had been surrounded, the men and women tied or shot, and the contents rifled. A murder of peculiar atrocity committed by these Spanish bandits had caused the formation of a vigilance committee, in which was enrolled the name of every able-bodied man in Last Chance diggings and the neighborhood. Cranbourne, who had come there in search of novelty and excitement, was among the first to volunteer, and the very next day they were to go off upon their first quest.

Margaret had trembled for his safety. He could see so plainly that she loved him, and it was so pleasant to feel that somebody would watch, and wish, and weep for him while he was in danger, that he did a cruel and cowardly thing—he put his arms around her, kept her close to his heart, and told her that he loved her.

And she went back to her room when he had gone, fell upon her knees, and felt that God had been too good to her—she never had deserved it!

They came back after a few days, having seen nothing and done nothing, though they had heard much.

Perhaps Cranbourne felt some twinges of conscience, for he resolved not to go near Margaret after his return; yet, as chance would have it, she was at Mattie's the very afternoon they rode in, and he walked home with her, and her eyes drew him to her, and his resolution was gone to the winds.

Then the weeks sped by again, only too quickly. Margaret thought of him, dreamed of him, lived her very life in his life, and felt that before she had existed, but now she lived indeed.

He came often to the black cottage with its wreathing rosebush, and lingered long within it; and the gossips of Last Chance diggings laughed or sneered, as they were good or ill natured.

As for Gomez, he smoked his cigarettes still where he could see into the kitchen, and looked upon Ralph Cranbourne with an intense hatred burning in his deep set eyes; but Gomez kept his own counsel and perhaps thought his time would come.

Cranbourne lavished upon Margaret all the loving epithets, all the winning, tender ways of which he was master; and she, who had lived all her life in country towns of which Last Chance diggings was a fair specimen, who had seen honest miners by the hundred, and vulgar refined men by the score, whose lovers had been too devoted and too familiar, was enthralled; she did not think, or care to think, how many times the poor play had been rehearsed before. She felt a vague wonder, sometimes, when he would speak of their marriage; but she never distrusted him, she was sure that it was all right; he knew best; she would not even allow her heart to ask "why?"

But there came a day—it was barely three months since their first meeting—when Margaret's unquestioning faith was rudely broken. He told her a pitiful story, perhaps true, perhaps false, of a heartless wife to whom he was tied; he promised to claim her as soon as he should be free, and whispered: "Trust me, my pearl. Can you not trust me?"

Her love was so thoroughly trusting, so generous, so self-forgetting, and—who shall say it was she who fell?

But as weeks went by the bloom paled on her rounded cheeks, the eyelids were heavy and drooping, the clear eyes dim with the shedding of too many tears; the gossips looked at her, and whispered that "Margaret Lily didn't seem to be so terrible happy with that air new lover of hern."

To Margaret it seemed that she was living all her years in the hush before the storm. "If he had but gone away and left me with my dream."

Again the vigilance committee gathered its forces, and again Ralph Cranbourne came to say "Good-bye," the night before they started.

But Margaret was bitter—she who had never been bitter in her life—and he said, as he held her limp hand in his at the gate: "You would not care if you never saw me again, would you, darling?"

"I wish I never had seen you," she said, snatching her hand away, and covering her face.

He caressed her, soothed her, calmed away the present sense of trouble; for she loved him, woman like, not less, but more for her sacrifice.

And all the time a pair of deep-set, wicked looking eyes watched them through a paling in the dilapidated fence. Once Cranbourne started, and fancied that he heard a sound not made by the night wind, but he was not given to borrowing trouble, and cast the thought by.

They were gone four days, and came back with three most vicious looking prisoners.

"You kin bet your pile we'll git the rest on 'em next time," said McKintry.

Ralph and another man had been wounded; indeed, the committeemen declared that had Cranbourne not been a stranger in those parts, they would have believed that one of the bandits—they were all masked—had a spite against him, for he followed him up continually, even after he had been once wounded.

Margaret's heart was full of tenderness when she went to him; all was forgotten save that he was suffering.

"Has Gomez come regularly, lately?" he asked.

Margaret shook her head: "He disappeared the day that you started, and I have never seen him since."

Cranbourne looked at his broken arm; "I've seen him," said he.

The next afternoon she went again to see her wounded lover, but he had gone.

"Packed up bag and baggage just after you left yesterday, and skedaddled this morning," said Mr. Holmes. Margaret's face paled in spite of her, but her clear, sweet voice betrayed no change.

"On the stage?" she asked.

"Yes!" said Mattie. "Oh! Margaret, I think he's an awful man; I just hate him!"

"Don't, Mattie!" she answered, with a little shudder.

As she went out a "Greaser" passed the door; she knew him, not very favorably, as a friend of Gomez.

He looked in her face, and went in an opposite direction; five minutes after she met him again.

"If you want to hear about him," pointing over his shoulder toward Mr. Holmes' house, "go up to Wainwright's to-morrow."

Then, as if to avoid questioning, he took a rapid departure.

Margaret had a peculiar and invincible dislike toward Mr. Wainwright, but his wife was one of those placid, good enough women who would live peaceably with either a saint or a demon.

Margaret would have gone, however, almost anywhere to have seen or heard from Cranbourne; perhaps a letter was there, perhaps he was there; what hopes, dreams and wishes crept through her heart, pen could hardly tell.

They breakfasted early, earlier even than usual, and Margaret shook the pillows, and made her mother's position comfortable with more than usual care; her mother had looked at her of late very wistfully, but she had asked no questions, and Cranbourne's name was hardly mentioned between them.

"Good-bye, mother dear," she said, kissing her withered cheeks, and then her lips. "I'll be back soon. I'm going up the canyon toward Wainwright's."

"Good-bye, daughter."

It was the mildest of fall weather, warm and pleasant; and Margaret's step grew lighter and her tall form straighter as she walked. She had an easy, graceful walk; those who loved her liked to watch her.

At Wainwright's, not in the house, but near it, she met Gomez.

His ill-favored face lighted at the sight of his goddess. "Me ask you to come," he said.

"What for," demanded Margaret, with a sinking heart.

Then Gomez told her, in broken English eked out with many gestures, that he had shot Cranbourne, that he had meant to kill him, and that now he was going to follow the stage, and take a surer aim at his false heart. She, who had been wronged, should be revenged.

Margaret's eyes flashed with their old fire. "If you do," she said, "I will kill you. I could kill you now! How dared you tell me this? I love that man, how dared you touch him? You!"

Gomez drew back a little, looking troubled and doubtful but not angry; the old spell of her magical eyes was upon him, and he was wholly her slave.

If she had asked him to save the life of this man whom he hated, hated unto death, he would have done it.

"Promise me you will let him go in safety," panted she.

He nodded.

"You promise?"

"Yes."

"Then good-bye."

"Adois."

And Margaret sped away again toward home.

The way up had been steep and rocky; she knew of a shorter though more dangerous path through the other side of the wild canyon.

She had heard the clock at Wainwright's strike for half-past seven, as she left, and she was anxious to be at home.

"The brook must be low enough to wade through," she thought, "and it will save time."

She felt strangely, and longed to get home; she was too healthy to think of dying, but as she hurried along the dangerous path, where a loose rock or a misstep would have been fatal, she could not but think how merciful God would be if she could fall, and never open her eyes again.

She had reached the brook, taken off her shoes and stockings, and was just ready to wade in, when she heard a rumbling underneath her feet, as if a regiment of cavalry were tramping there.

"Earthquake!" she thought; she had felt many of them, and was not alarmed; she was, besides, in a dazed, wretched condition when scarcely anything would have alarmed her.

She started into the brook, although she felt the ground rocking beneath her feet, and the great bowlders which lay loosely on the sides of the steep hills began to roll and jump with a dreadful noise; any one less unhappy would have realized that she could scarcely have been in a more dangerous place. "There!" she thought, pausing half-way through the water to look up around her, "it's over. I hope Mrs. Mill is with poor mother."

But it was not over; it was but the breathing spell of a couple of seconds, when the real earthquake commenced.

Margaret stood still, her bare feet slipping on the mossy stones. The strange noises, the great rocks tumbling about her, the swaying trees, bewildered and confused her; she realized her danger, but dared neither advance nor retreat.

She thought not of heaven at that awful moment; neither of the vengeance nor the infinite mercy of God; the very remembrance of her sin and the knowledge that she must answer for it seemed to have passed from her.

"My God, my God," she cried, "have mercy upon *him!* Father, let not your mercy fail him."

A great rock above her head split and fell with a terrible crash: the earthquake lasted but forty seconds, but to Margaret it seemed hours; great cracks were opened in the earth; springs bubbled up in the bed of the creek, and the water rose rapidly; another great bowlder from the cliff above her broke and fell; Margaret saw it come with a dazed terror; then—she knew no more!

The water rose in the sloping banks of the creek as high as in the depths of water, and swept down the canyon a perfect torrent, bearing earth and the branches of trees and all things before it; far, far down, below Last Chance diggings, the miners lifted out of the muddy flood, the next morning, a human body, all bruised and [illegible] Margaret's friends heard and [illegible] look at it; the fair, rounded [illegible] cut and bruised beyond rec[illegible] but they knew the ring on her [illegible] the soft hair, the dress, and they said it must be she.

If any guessed her secret, none whispered it; if Ralph Cranbourne was remembered, when the dry earth fell above her, none spoke his name; and up above, the angels of God, seeing clearer than we, surely must have welcomed her as one worthy of the crown.

Items of Interest.

The things we try to forget are those we remember best.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* estimates this year's peach crop at 1,500,000 bushels.

The Liars' club, of Austin, Nevada, has adorned its rooms with hatchets and branches of trees.

The wonder is how a brass band player can constantly hear his own music and not be driven to suicide.

The London *Lancet* says no woman dies of fright. Her corset is laced so tight that she can do no more than utter one yell and fall over.

Mr. Iliff, the cattle king of Colorado, is assessed in Weld county alone for 16,000 head of cattle. For sixty miles along the Platte, one sees no brand but his.

The latest American wonder is an educated sturgeon, belonging to a Mr. Pell, of Albany. This useful pet is harnessed to a boat, which it draws at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

The Boston city directory, which has just been published, contains 129,808 names, a gain of 2,569 over last year. In preparing the volume, 29, 843 names were erased and 32,382 added.

We protract the career of time by employment, we lengthen the duration of our lives by wise thoughts and useful actions. Life to him who wishes not to have lived in vain is thought and action.

They have a curious way of deciding lawsuits in North Siam; both parties are put under cold water, and the one staying the longest wins the suit. In this country both parties are thrust into hot water and then kept there as long as possible.

Would a man frequently calculate his income and expenditure, he would escape many a bitter reflection; for he must be lost to every generous feeling of pride and honorable principle who wantonly incurs debts which he cannot discharge.

The phrenologist lifted his hand from the boy's head, and said: "Your son has extraordinary developments, sir; he will be a great man." The father dropped his chin upon his breast, and mournfully added: "Then he can never be President."

"I hear your are desperately courting the chambermaid," said a man to his servant. "That is my business," was the reply. "But I hear, too, that she favors your attentions." "That is her business." "But do you know that I shall instantly put you outside the door?" "That is your business."

In Minnesota, the United States court has just sent up to the supreme court for ultimate determination the question whether when a party insured had committed suicide, and the policy expressly stipulated that if the insured died by his own hand, whether sane or insane, the policy should be void, it is legally so.

A New Jersey newspaper says: Amos Quito, with a numerous corps of assistants, has begun to give his annual entertainment in this village. The band have been recuperating for several months in the swamps and marshes in the vicinity. Their performances touch the feelings in a way to arouse the most dormant natures.

A Bold Robbery.

About ten o'clock at night, Jared Wells, living in the Mine road, three miles from Port Hickson, Pa., was called from his bed by a knock at his door. Three men jumped into the room. The farmer was knocked down, bound and gagged. His wife was tied to the bed and gagged. The farmer had forty tubs of butter in his cellar. After searching the upper part of the house, the thieves went down into the cellar. In a few minutes a horse and wagon stopped at the door. The butter was loaded in the wagon, and the men drove off, first locking their victims in the house. The old couple were [illegible] about [illegible] o'clock [illegible] the[illegible] [illegible]

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FOR PRESIDENT,

Rutherford B. Hayes,

OF OHIO.

For Vice President,

William A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK.

Saturday, July 15, 1876.

A "MODEL" REPUBLICAN.

Yaryan whose removal in the eyes of the Democratic press is characterized as an outrage is eulogized as a model officer and consistent Republican. We propose here to give a little light on some of Mr, Yaryan's official practices.

About thirteen month ago MR. JAMES C. NAPIER, of Nashville, Tennessee, a revenue agent for the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—a gentleman against whose moral character there was no reproach, against whose Republicanism there could be no question, and of whose efficiency as a public officer there was no complaint was removed from office solely on the recommendation and responsibility of thisman Yaryan, for no earthly reason in the world save that of color which Yaryan was indiscreet enough not to deny. Mr. Maynard upon whose influeuce in part Mr. Napier had been appointed had just set sail for Constantinople. Commissioner Pratt was new in his position and feeling his way. Secretary Bristow did not interfere in subordinate appoinments.

This was Yaryan's opportunity for carrying out a long coveted and cherished design. This he hastened to put in execution by the removal of Mr. Napier, basing it on the plea that "the Civil Rights bill was not enforced in the South and that it was not safe for a colored man to occupy such a position."

Mr. Napier re-enforced by such gentlemen as Frederick Douglass and John M. Langston gave Mr. Yaryan to understand that he was willing to assume all risks as to his life and submit to the hardships of travel in his district, and that he would nothold the Government responsible for any ill treatment he might receive; but no; diagonally from this position down to the De- in maintaining officers,

line of the facts in the case. Supply the skeleton and color to taste. Is it not a pity that such a good Republican, a *model* officer as Yaryan is removed when so many thin-skinned and hypocritical men like Napier hold subordinate positions.

The House Committe on Elections has decided in the Platt vs. Goode case to refer the matter back to the people. This is virtually a verdict in favor of Mr. Platt. Let the people ratify it. Mr. Goode the night before the election said he and his friends only wanted fair play. Will they and he be *good* enough to give it?

In our Richmond letter the announcement is made that Rev. J. W. Dungee has gone over to the support of Tilden and Hendricks. We are not hard upon Mr. Dungee when we say that he has trained in every school of theology located with surprising celerity in different parts of the country, and engaged in sundry missionary and other enterprises. We are not sure that he will make many converts for his new master, but we trust he will make it *pay*. He is brave and loves to lead a forlorn hope. His promised plea gs a specimen of ingenuity will be one of the political curiosities of the times, Now that he acturely proposes to lead the minority in politics as well as in religion he will find it more up-hill than ever.

A few months ago Rev. J. W. Dungee, after a long tour in New England passed through Washington. He was then a zealous Blaine man but would support Bristow. Now he is for Tilden—a change has come over the spirit of his dream. What is the potential influence that in a few months should change him from rampant radical to a Democrat zealously supporting John Morrissey and Bob Toombs' candidate?

Without in any way seeking to further complicate matters in the Fourth Congressional District, it is simply fair to state that the intimations raised by the *Virginia Citizen* of that section that Mr. DeMortie's Republicanism is not consistent or above question, are unworthy of belief. In the late Lynchburg Convention he worked faithfully for the selection of delegates favorable to the nomination of Mr. Morton the most radical Republican candidate, and the one truest to the Southern republicans.

We have heard from Richmond at least this time with six new subscribers sent through our genial friend Bowser. Six subscribers are not a circumstance so as to speak for Richmond. We want two hundred and fifty at least. What will the Young Men's Hayes and Wheeler club do?

The letter of Mr. Walker, which we publish in another column sets strongly forth the claims of Mr. DeMortie. We heartily indorse all it says about the political record and private character of that gentleman; but as we said in our last issue the people will judge from what they know of *both* of the candidates. From what we learn of the progress of the canvass in that district there is no doubt if the voice of the people is fairly regarded and honestly interpreted but that the right man, the real representative of the republicanism of that district will be nominated by an overwhelming majority.

What has become of the Monthly Elevator, at Washington, Pa. Has it become a *Yearly?*

The bronze figure in the Austrian Department in Memorial Hall with one hand bearing aloft the closing words of Lincoln's proclamation, and the other outstretched in token of freedom, comes up to F. Douglass' idea of manhood, and which is not found in the new monument in Lincoln Park in Washington. Is there public spirit enough to retain this in our country and have it placed in one of our public parks?

The election of Hon. Z. Chandler, as Chairman of the National Committee means a lively canvass.

Never mind now—Too hot to go into details.

Tilden and Hendricks and the Colored Vote—Rev. J. W. Dungee as a Reform Canvasser—A Merciless and Scathing Review of his Recent Political Course.

Preparations for the campaign are in progress on every hand and the colored Republicans will be called upon for serious work as there are signs of division among that part of the population. Among the many excellent clubs already organized may be mentioned the Young Men's Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club. This club includes some of the most active and intelligent Republicans of our race, of which such names as those of W. C. Roane, James H. Bowser, Josiah Crump, (member of the Board of Aldermen for Jackson ward) and J. A. Taylor, are a sufficient proof. Though the membership is not large it is fully capable of carrying forward the work which is the object of its organization, and it also serves to bring together a class of persons who will in the future prove serviceable to the party and who only need congenial associations and intelligent co-operation to realize that result.

I mentioned a few lines above that there are indications that some of our people will join the Democratic ranks in this Campaign. A club is already organized consisting of about fifty colored men who have declared for the St. Louis nominee. These gentlemen are styled by the conservative papers, fifty of the "most respectable colored men of Richmond," though it reminds one very much of the "honest tradesman" in the "Tale of two Cities," who insisted upon retaining that virtuous and complimentary title in spite of his unconquerable propensity to take, steal and carry away the buried remains of his fellow-mortals and sell the same to the first medical purchaser. The respectability of these gentlemen becomes matter for proof, and as they are following the Democratic standard it is always necessary to make a solemn statement of their standing in order to convince some skeptical people who will always believe them to be mercenary.

A very surprising announcement occurred in the *Whig* of the 4th, to the effect that Rev. J. W. Dungee has declared in favor of Tilden and Hendricks. For the benefit of those of your unlucky readers who may not know who Rev. Dungee is, I will state that he is a colored man whose photograph may be seen in the UNDERGROUND RAILROAD of which he was at one time an agent, though it may look like a paradox to consider, by contrast, his present position and that which is naturally suggested by his picture in Mr. Still's book. The scripture says something about a dog returning to his vomit, and if there was anything in Rev. Dungee's experience while in slavery and during his escape therefrom which induces him to join hands with the same men who held him in bondage and denied him the meanest privileges of manhood, he is not the foul beast of whom Solomon speaks; but, as his escape proves, if there is cause to mistrust them and to regard them as enemies in politics, any religious mind may have room to a direct application of the wise man's words.

Brother Dungee is also a Free-will Baptist preacher, and this fact may explain almost auything in his conduct. He has a church here dedicated to the faithful dissemination of Free-will doctrines and Democratic heresies. The *Whig* says he is the ablest colored preacher in the State, which may be true, but the state deserves the pity of every christian who loves the cause of the Lord.

By way of concluding this communication [the present subject of which I may resume at another time] it may be well to say that Rev. Dungee will come forth soon in a card in which he will tell us the cause why, and such other explanatory and apologetical things as will ease his own conscience and add one to Mr. Tilden's supporters.

CRAIG.

Richmond, Va.

SHALL HE BE DEFEATED BECAUSE HE IS NOT WHITE?

EDITOR PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE:

The Congressional contest in the 4th congressional District of Virginia, is attracting considerable attention. It should. But is the matter viewed in its full bearings in view of the highest benefit to the colored people, as a class? I am opposed to the proscribing of men because of their color. I am opposed to the selecting *only* of white men from the 4th congressional District to represent it in Congress, as has been the fact ever since the State was first represented in Congress. At present Mr. Mark R. DeMortie, a colored gentleman, and Mr. Jorgenson, a white gentleman, are prominently spoken of as candidates for Congress. I might refer to rumors unfavorable to Mr. Jorgenson, but I would rather treat the subject as we may upon higher considerations. Mr. DeMortie is known to the people of his entire District; Mr. Jorgenson is not. Mr. DeMortie is contributing to the development of the State's resources, giving encouragement to many of the laboring classes; Mr. Jorgenson does not. Mr. DeMortie is giving character to his race by establishing an industrial business reputation. He has in his political efforts made a much more favorable impression than Mr. Jorgenson.

While Mr. DeMortie's Republican views have always been radical and most pronounced, he has through a kind nature and business activity won the respect of those with whom he has come in contact, regardless of color. He has had much experience in politics, both in Virginia, and Massachusetts. He took a leading part in politics in Massachusetts, being elected by Republicans to important positions. He went there to be educated, and to help to free his race. He labored faithfully in the Anti-Slavery struggle. He has character and experience, and if no equal showing can be presented in Mr. Jorgenson's behalf can there be any hesitancy as to how any impartial intelligent Republican should throw his influence as between Mr. DeMortie and Mr. Jorgenson.

But there is a another consideration I have intimated as to the same in saying that no other than white men have been sent to Congress from the 4th Congressional District. You must notice that the Congressional districts of Virginia have been so arranged by the Democrats that the 4th District is made a black belt and made to take in a large colored vote, subtracting the same from other districts,—in a word giving the 4th District to the blacks. The colored population have 16,000 out of 24,000 voters. Is it not expected that at least occasionally it would elect a colored man? Why should they not? I will give some reasons why they should select a colored man. Every intelligent colored man who fills a responsible position with credit, thereby commands respect and consideration for his race, in and out of the locality he may hail from. The fact that we have a colored Senator, and colored members, also, colored Governors in the land, begets for the colored people generally on cars, hotels, on avenues, in places of business, in money circles, and otherwise increased respect.

I do not favor the proscribing of men because they by chane have been born in or out of a State, but it is somewhat singular that the 4th District, through the manipulating of white men, should since the war have sent only men from another State to represent their District in Congress.

Dr. DeMortie should be elected, everything else being equal, being a native of Virginia, so that the sending of persons not being natives of the State shall not become a rule as the sending only of white men shall not become a rule. A colored Congressman can do as much for the colored people of his District as can Mr. Jorgenson.

In view of all of the above facts, I submit whether an intelligent colored man can be found aiding the interest of Mr. Jorgenson against Mr. DeMortie without laying himself open boldly to the suspicion of being moved by personal antipathy or being in the paid interest of white men against one of his race. Mr. Jorgenson, is of the dominant race; he can go to his native State, (and being a white man) aspire to a seat in Congress, if he has the *ability* to compete with other aspirants. Mr. DeMortie cannot do this simply because he is of the proscribed race.

This is the only chance for him or for any other colored man to be sent to Congress from Virginia.

WALKER.

Washington, June 21, '76.

Senator Blaine's health rapidly improves.

EX-COMMISSIONER PRATT.

Commissioner Pratt being requested, has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, the causes for his removal being his special commendation of Yaryan after his dismissal by the President and his furnishing of information to Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Naval Committee relative to the amount of tax paid by Secretary Robeson, before he entered the Cabinet, contrary te the order of the Cabinet, and in violation of statutory law.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

JAS. N. TYNER, nominated to succeed Ex-Postmaster General Jewell, was born at Brookville, Indiana, Jan. 17, 1826. Studied and practiced law. Elected Secretary of the Indiana Senate in 1857. From 1861 to 1866 he acted as special agent of the Post office Department. He was elected to the 41st Congress to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of D. D. Pratt, on being elected U. S. Senator. Re-elected to the 42d and 43d Congresses, in the latter supporting what is known as the Force Bill; was appointed on the close of the 43d Congress Second Assistant Postmaster General.

A REVERSIBLE TICKET.

Here we have a platform for the millions! Hard money or soft money; greenbacks or gold; resumption and anti-resumption; free schools as you like them; the whole world invited to our shores, and good-will expressed for everybody, except the Chinese. All in one platform, and that Democratic. Tilden the head and Hendricks the tail, the only reversible ticket that has been put in the field. Both of them are calculated to suit any and all tastes. Anything to beat the Republican party! If this reversible ticket fails, then, indeed, the star of Democracy goes down forever. —*The Republic.*

THEN AND NOW.—The Democratic platform of 1864 contained the following plank:

"That the convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that *immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities*, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of the States."

Samuel J. Tilden was a delegate to the Chicago Convention that framed the platform containing the above plank, a member of the committee that drew it up and reported it, and is said to be the author of the declaration.

HAYES' ACCEPTANCE.

His Letter to the Hon. Edward McPherson and Others.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The following is the letter of Governor Hayes, accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency:

COLUMBUS, O., July 8, 1876.

Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. Joseph H. Rainey and others, Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your official communication of June 17th, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude hoping that, under Providence, I shall be able if elected, to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people. I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

THE FIFTH RESOLUTION.

adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up based upon the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils."

The old rule—the true rule—that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted this system.

It has been essentially modified since its first introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of the Departments, made all the appointments. But gradually the appointing power in many cases passed into the contol of members of Congress. The officers in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but reward for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate Departments of the Government. "It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity." It is a temptation to dishonesty. It hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy. In every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress to be an intolerable burden and an

UNWARRANTABLE HINDRANCE

to the proper discharge of their legitimate duty. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thoroughly radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying legislation when needed, that which was formerly estabilshed by custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officer any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of tho Government upon these principles, and all Constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform. The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not presume to add to that declaration. But, believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington, and followed by the early Presidents, can best be accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now, my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term. On the

CURRENCY QUESTION.

I have frequently expressed my views in public, and stand by my record on the subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the government, which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency with its fluctuations of value is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business and to a return of prosperity; that uncertainty can be ended in but one way: "The resumption of specie payments." But the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward. The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended until by constitntional amendment the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference.

The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment. The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutiona rights is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union in their progressive recovery from the effects of the war. Their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of Government which will

PROTECT ALL CLASSES OF CITIZENS

in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon distinction of race or upon sectional lines is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous to the welfare of the South alike with that of every other part of the country which depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration and to capital; but laborers will not go and capital will not venture where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distracting apprehension and alarm take the place of peace loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote by the influence of

ALL LEGITIMATE AGENCIES

of the General Government the effort of the people of these States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local Government. If elected I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an Administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people, both and equally, and which will put forth its best effort in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country. With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy; a strict regard for the public welfare, solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough and insparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education, insectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably nope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be prominent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfuliy,
Your fellow-citizen,
R. B. HAYES.

JUDGE KELLEY thinks the celebration of the CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY would have been complete if the status of the Negro as American Citizen had been recognized in the arrangements for the day, by the reading of that EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION by Frederick Douglas or Jere Haralson. The Judge is right, but it is not yet too late for the Commissioners to give such a recognition of the Emancipated race to will impress the whole world of the full import of our recent constitutioual changes. September 23, the Anniversary of the issuing of the preliminary Emancipation proclamation by President Lincoln. is now rapidly approaching, and the monument of Bishop Allen is to be unveiled on that day. Can not the co-operation of the Commissioners be so secured as to carry out the wishes of the Judge, and atone in part for the oversight of the Commissisners in their programme for the Fourth?

Marshall Jewell has tendered his resignation as the Postmaster General.

POLITICAL.

There was a rousing Hayes and Wheeler meeting in Richmond, Friday night. The general press dispatches state that the majority of the audience was white. Among the speakers was our cotemporary of the *Sentinel*.

The Democratic press of Virginia are picking crumbs of comfort from the long and struggling sentences of Everets' Fourth of July oration.

Gov. Stearns, of Florida, withdraws from the gubernatorial contest in favor of Conover.—Add Florida to the Hayes and Wheeler column.

ALEX. MCCLURE, of the Phil. *Times*, (Independent,) says the nomination of Tilden was a defiant disregard of a heretofore potential voice of the Central States which give the key-notes of victory in October, and thinks that under the most favorable circumstances he will lose one hundred thousand Democratics votes, and possibly thrice as many.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Green and Bowen wing of the District Republican Central Committee have legislated Mr. Jerome A. Johnsohn, its Chairman out of office, and elected Mr. C. N. Otey, in his stead. Mr. Otey has not signified his acceptance It is doubtful if he will.

Wm. G. Costin, and Charles Bruce, both well known colored citikens died this week lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Great disappointment to the Odd-Fellows of Washington, Richmond and Baltimore by the non-arrival of Edward Sewell. Can't blame him much this hot weather. Our Washington friends, however, had a banquet, drank toasts and kept it up until early in the morning.

A Tilden and Hendricks Club (colored) sixty strong is one of the attractions of Richmond. Alphabtical Society Coombs is the President. Worthy successor of Abraham Hall, John Cooley and Isaac H. Hunter!

There are 40,000 white Republicans in North Carolina and 80,000 colored ones. Put the old North State down for Hayes and Wheeler.

A Virginia paper says their (the Democratic) ticket is O. K.—a slight mistake—it is K. K.

"Uncle Sam" very accomodating and appropriate title just as your tastes go. In one case it is suggestive of that National character with the historical stove pipe hat, spike tail coat, and striped trowsers; or with the natural ending "bo" it becomes *Sambo* and is indicative of the big feet for which this Modern Reformer is noted.

Sambo occasionally is very pious, but at night he is very industrious about hen roosts. So with Uncle Sam, he is loud mouthed now for reform and *stamping* out corruption—he has *feet* enough.

Gen. Fitzhugh has come forth from his obscurity once more. He is now transparency painter for Democratic ratification meetings! "Cut your coat according to your cloth" is his motto, and he guarantees to get in the smallest space meaningless, words and hollow epithets.

The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

READ THIS.

To every subscriber of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE for six months, we will send *free* by return mail, on receipt of $1.00, a photograph of the new LINCOLN MONUMENT, cabinet size, admirably suitable for framing.

This FREEDMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, in honor of Abraham Lincoln, as a work of art is unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur, and is illustrative of one of the most notable events in modern history. The photograph is a faithful representation of the original. Subscribe to the ADVOCATE for six months and receive this work of art *free*.

In pursuant to a call of the Eighth Congressional District Commmittee, the Republican Convention was called to order by G. C. Thorp, Chairman of said Committee in the County Court House, in Leesburg, at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday 12th inst., and a temporary organization effected by electing Mr. A. J. Cochran, of Culpeper, Chairman and Mr. R. G. Cunningham, of Alexandria Co., Secretary.

On a motion of Mr. Syphax, a committee on credentials was appointed. The Convention took a recess until 7 o'clock, at which time the committee reported and the Convention after passing a vote of thanks to Judge Ball, of the County Court, for the use of the Court-House, adjourned to meet in Alexandria, August 30th. at 12 m.

NEXT WEEK.

A graphic account of the Fourth of July in Portsmouth, with an excellent synopsis of Prof. Langston's remarks arrived too late for insertion in this weeks issue.

DIED.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of her parents in Philadelphia, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Armstead, eldest daughter of John and Martha Armstead, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Monday, June 5th, until further notice, the Ferry Boats will run according to the following schedule:

Leave Washington: 6, 7.30, 8.30, 10.30, and 11.30, a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15 and 7 p. m.

Leave Alexandria: 6, 7.30, 8.30 9.30, 10.30, and 11.30 a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, and 7 p. m.

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Richmond Advertisements.

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RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

CHANGE OF TIME, JULY 3, 1876.

From Washington City.

5.00 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
6.40 A. M. Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations, Point of Rocks and intermediate stations. Main Stem.
7.10 A. M. Baltimore and Alexandria Junction.
8.00 A. M. New York Philadelphia and Boston Express. Pullman Parlor Cars Leaves at 8.10 a. m. Sunday, stops at all way stations and connect for Annapolis.
8.15 A. M. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg Express, Frederick Hagerstown and Valley Road.
8.20 A. M. Point of Rocks and way stations.
8.30. A. M. Baltimore and way stations.
9.35 A. M. New York Limited Express Baltimore and Philadelphia. Sunday to Baltimore only.
12.15 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations. Ellicott City and Annapolis.
1.40 P. M. New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Express. On Sunday, all way stations, and Baltimore only.
3.30 P. M. Baltimore and way stations.
4.30 P. M. Baltimore and Laurel Express, Frederick, Ellicott City and way stations, via Relay.
4.30 P. M. Frederick, and Point of Rocks (via Metropolitan Branch.)
4.45 P. M. Baltimore, Annapolis and way stations.
5.25 P. M. Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Express. Except Saturday. Daily to Columbus. Louisville by 11.30 p. m. train on Sunday. Hagerstown and Winchester. Sleeping Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville.
5.40 P. M. Baltimore and way stations.
7.00 P. M. Baltimore, and Philadelphia Express.
7.05 P. M. Baltimore and way stations.
8.20 P. M. Pittsburgh, but no connection beyond Martinsburg by train leaving Sunday night. Way stations on Metropolitan Branch.
9.00 P. M. Baltimore, Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel, Relay.
10.00 P. M. New York and Philadelphia night Expsess. Sleeping Cars to New York.
10.05 P. M. Baltimore and principal way stations.
10.40 P. M. Martinsburg and way stations, Metropolitan Branch.
11.30 P. M. St. Louis Express. Chicago, Columbus, Sandusky, Newark; on Saturday for Louisville.
7.10. 8.00, 8.15, 9.35, a. m.; 1.40, 5.25, 7.00, 7.05, 8.20, 9.00, 10.00, 10.05 and 11.30 p. m. daily.

All other trains daily, except Sunday

No connection on Sunday for Hagerstown or Valley Branch; or for New York and Philadelphia at 8 a m. and 1.40 p. m.

For further information apply at the Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Offices, Washington Station, and 485 Penn. Avenue, where orders will be taken for Baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

THOS. R. SHARP,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
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RAILROADS.

1876 GREAT 1876
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTH-WEST.
Double Track, Steel Rails, Splendid Scenery, Magnificent Equipment.

Trains leave Washington, from Depot of BALTIMORE & POTOMAC RAILROAD, Corner of Sixth and B Streets, as follows

For Philadelphia, New York, and the East, 9.10 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars 9.23 a. m. daily, except Sunday. For Philadelphia and New York, 1.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; for Philadelphia, 4.50 p. m. daily, with Parlor Cars attached.

For Pittsburg and the West, 6 a. m daily, with Parlor Cars to Pittsburg; 7.40 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Chicago, and 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Canandaigua and the North, 6 a. m. daily, except Sunday; and 7.40 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Car to Rochester. For Elmira, 11.55 a. m daily, except Sunday.

For the South via Richmond, 8:40 a. m. and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and via Lynchburg 7 a. m. and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

LOCAL TRAINS.

For Alexandria, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 a. m., and 1, 3, 4 20, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 8 a. m. 1, and 6 p. m.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 6 and 10 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Tickets and information can be procured at principal Railroad Stations and Ticket Offices Southeast.

D. M. BOYD, Jr. Gen'l Passenger Ag't.
FRANK THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager.
jal-d&wly

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—TWO TRAINS DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) BETWELN ALEXANDRIA AND ROUND HILL.
BEGINNING APRIL 25th, 1876.

Leave Washington at 9 a.m. and 4.12 p. m. and Alexandria at 9:10 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. Pass Leesburg, going westward, at 11:25 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.; and arrive at Round Hill at 12 m. and 7.20 p. m. Leave Round Hill at 5.20 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.; Pass Leesburg, going eastward, at 6 a. m. and 1:10 p. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 8.15 a. m. and 3:15 p. m., and at Washington at 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Passengers from Washington will take the Washington and Ohio cars at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, at 9 a. m. and 4.20 p. m., and go through to Round Hill without change of cars.

The 9:10 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:30 p. m. train from Round Hill connect at Round Hill with Harris' Daily Line of Coaches for Snickersville, Berryville, and Winchester; also with Reamer's Line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Aldie and Middleburg.

Both Trains, westward, make close connection at Vienna, with Sisson's Line of Stages for Fairfax Court House.

Commutation Tickets, 3 cents per mile. Annual Tickets, $60.

R. H. HAVENER,
ap24 General Ticket Agent.

WASHINGTON CITY, VIRGINIA MIDLAND AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 18th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Baltimore....	6:25 a m	10:05 p m
" Washington..	8:20 "	11:33 "
" Alexandria...	8:50 "	12:05 a m
" Gordonsville.	1:10 p m	4:05 "
" Charl'sville...	2.00 "	5:00 "
Arrive at Lynchb'g	5:00 "	8:40 "
" Danville	7:57 "	12:20 p m
" Dundee.....	8:00 "	12:25 "
NORTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Dundee daily	9:00 a m	4:05 p m
" Danville	9:03 "	4:15 "
" Lynchburg...	11.40 "	8.35 "
" Charl'sville...	2.45 p m	12.08 a m
" Gordonsville.	3:40 "	1.23 "
Arrive at Alexan'a.	7.55 "	5.40 "
" Washington..	8.30 "	6.10 "
" Baltimore.....	10.20 "	8.50 "

Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday: Leave Washington 4.20 p. m.; Alexandria 5.00 p. m.; arrive at Front Royal 9.35 p. m. Leave Front Royal 3.30 a. m; arrive at Alexandria 7.50 a. m. and at Washington 8.30 a. m. Good connection at Manassas Junction with mail train to and from the South. Leave Front Royal in the morning, go to any point on main line as far as Charlottesville, and return to Front Royal at 9.35 p. m. same day, giving many hours' stay at Warrenton, Culpeper, Orange, &c.

MANASSAS DIVISION—MAIL TRAIN.

Passengers leave Washington at 8.20 a. m., Alexandria at 8.50 a. m., and arrive at Strasburg at 5,00 p. m. Leave Strasburg at 6,35 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria 3.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH.

Connection to and from Warrenton with mail train only.

At Washington close connection with North and West; at Danville twice daily with South and Southwest; at Lynchburg twice daily to South and West.

Twice daily connections with Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, Eastward to Richmond, and westward to Staunton, White Sulphur and all the various Springs on that line.

Elegant Parlor Cars will be run with the day trains between Baltimore and White Sulphur Springs, leaving Baltimore at 6 25 a. m.

Both trains from South connect with Chesapeake and Ohio, at Charlottesville, for the West. This is the only line running double daily trains South of Washington, and makes now the quickest time ever made between Washington and New Orleans, being less than 50 hours.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS daily, *without change*, between Baltimore and New Orleans, leaving Baltimore 10.05 p. m.

Centennial Excursion tickets to Philadelphia on sale, good for 30 d... tickets to South and...

G. J. FOR...
J. M. BRO...

A SOLDIER'S PECULIARITIES.

What One who Knew him has to Say of Gen. Custer.

But why, it may be asked, did Custer not apply his knowledge of Indian life and ways in the battle of the Little Horn? No one will ever know. But the most reasonable inference is that he was betrayed by his own self-confidence. The supposition of those familiar with Custer's character is that he arrived first in the enemy's country, and when he saw the enemy before him, with his confidence in himself and his men, he dashed upon them without waiting for co-operation, and was destroyed by superior numbers in a position that was disadvantageous to him and advantageous to his foes. Custer loved a fight, and was jealous of opportunities; and this led to his fearful mistake.

In the Stanley expedition to the Yellowstone in 1873 a similar occurrence took place. Stanley was in command, his headquarters being with the supply train. Custer commanded the advance, and under Stanley's orders was to keep ten or twelve miles ahead of the main column. One day Custer discovered fresh Indian trails and, disregarding orders, followed them up till he found this same Sitting Bull and his warriors, and attacked them. He won a brilliant victory and sent a report of the battle back to Stanley. The latter returned a rebuke for Custer's disobedience and positive instructions to go into camp to await his, Stanley's, arrival. The courier caught Custer in pursuit of Sitting Bull. The orders were not read until another opportunity for a battle had been seized and another victory gained. Custer risked his reputation as an officer, risked his chances of disgrace, risked all the consequences of disobedience for the mere love of fight. He was thrown into arrest as soon as Stanley arrived at his camp, and an embroilment occurred which is army talk to this day. This characteristic of Custer made him unpopular with his superior officers.

Custer's strong points as a soldier were his almost unapproachable bravery, his dash, ardor, confidence, and his self-possession and composure, that was never shaken in the most desperate resorts. I have seen Custer in circumstances when it was hard for me to believe that he was human, and I am confident that when overwhelmed and surrounded in that ravine and staring death squarely in the face, he loaded the Remington rifle he always carried as coolly and aimed it as accurately as if he had been target shooting on the parade ground at his post.

Yet I have seen tears in his eyes that were drawn out by the sufferings of a dog. One of the tender points in his nature was his sympathy for brutes. He never allowed an animal to be abused or to suffer in any way if it was in his power to prevent it. I have seen him dismount robust men from half-starved horses, and have heard him order soldiers punished for abusing beasts. It used to be a remark commonly made in his regiment that Custer would turn a wounded soldier out of his ambulance to let a sick dog ride. But this is an exaggeration.

Many people have the idea that Custer was a rough, swaggering, swearing, drunken trooper. He was as dainty a beau in ladies' society and as entertaining a guest at a dinner table as one often sees. For years he never drank even the lightest wines. He used to in the earlier years of the war, but to his wife's sweet influence he surrendered the habit, and became not only temperate himself but the apostle of temperance. He never swore, nor would he allow an oath to be uttered in his hearing. I have heard him rebuke his officers many a time for swearing, and for one of his soldiers to utter an oath in his presence was the grossest sort of insubordination. Cavalry and profanity seem somehow to be coessentials, but it was not so in Custer's case.

Another anomaly was that he never used tobacco in any form. Think of a trooper without a plug and a pipe in his pocket.

An Insane Artist.

Mrs. Montford was a celebrated actress, contemporary with Cibber. After her retirement from the stage, love, and the ingratitude of a bosom friend, deprived her of her senses, and she was placed in a receptacle for lunatics. One day, during a lucid interval, she asked her attendant what play was to be performed that evening, and was told that it was "Hamlet." In this tragedy, while on the stage, she had ever been received with rapture as Ophelia. The recollection struck her, and, with that cunning which is so often allied to insanity, she eluded the care of her keepers and got to the theater, where she concealed herself until the scene in which Ophelia enters in her insane state; she then pushed on the stage before the lady who had performed the previous part of the character could come on, and exhibited a more perfect [illegible] madness than the utmost [illegible] art could effect. [illegible]elia herself, [illegible]mers and [illegible]e. Nature [illegible]her [illegible]off [illegible]he [illegible]er [illegible]ays

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

Dispatches from the seat of the Sioux war indicate that Gen. Custer underestimated the strength of the enemy, which was nearly four thousand, and coming upon the camp before his whole command was in position, charged the savages with his usual daring, and was completely annihilated.....Mr. Blaine does not improve very rapidly, and his physicians advise an European trip as soon as he is able. .....The calamity at Rockdale, Iowa, was caused by the breaking away of a dam, which could not withstand the added waters of the three hours' heavy rain. The village was in a ravine, and the waters moved every building in the place with the exception of a mill. Of the two hundred inhabitants, forty-two were swept off and drowned, in many instances entire families dying in each other's embrace. The storm of rain and wind extended over other parts of Iowa also, and caused great damage to crops..... Mr. Moody will begin a revival in Chicago October first.....Santa Anna, the famous Mexican, is dead.

Col. Reno's entire command had been surrounded by the Sioux twenty-four hours, when Gen. Terry put in an appearance, and only narrowly escaped Gen. Custer's fate. Reports from the Red Cloud agency state that twelve hundred Indians left that post to join Sitting Bull.....A bill was introduced in Congress to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers for the Indian war..... Senator Morrill has qualified as secretary of the treasury, and the governor of Maine has tendered the senatorship to Mr. Blaine..... The Servians defeated the Turks at Bachka, and an army of their own were defeated by the Turks at Belina.

Gen. Sherman thinks the Sioux Indians opposed to Gen. Custer and Reno numbered from twenty-five hundred to three thousand. It is believed that the Indian losses in the engagements were fully five hundred.....A congratulatory letter from the emperor of Russia reached this country too late to be presented to the President by the Russian minister on the fourth of July, and has since been presented. The emperor cordially congratulates the American people, in the person of their President, and prays that the friendship of the two countries may increase with their prosperity. He concludes: I embrace this occasion to offer you at the same time the assurance of my sincere esteem and of my high consideration.....Gen. Sheridan, in a letter to the War department, says: I think it premature to think of asking for volunteer cavalry with the attendant expenses. Gen. Terry will have about two thousand men. Gen. Crook will have fifteen hundred men, and I send him Gen. Merritt's eight companies of the Fifth cavalry, four hundred strong, which will make him over two thousand strong. We are all right. Give us a little time. I deeply deplore the loss of Custer and his men. I fear it was an unnecessary sacrifice, due to misapprehension and a superabundance of courage, the latter extraordinarily developed in Custer. .....The eastward bound train on the Missouri Pacific railroad, two and one-half miles west of Otterville, Mo., a few minutes past ten o'clock at night, was stopped by obstructions on the track, and at the same instant a dozen or fifteen men appeared with terrific yells, and, discharging pistols, dashed through the train, robbing the passengers and express of some $20,000. All the robbers were masked, and the attack was one of the boldest on record. .....James G. Blaine has formally accepted the United States senatorship, tendered him by Gov. Connor, of Maine. The vacancy thus created in the House of Representatives will not be filled until the regular State election in September.

The propeller St. Clair was burned on Lake Michigan, between Ontonagon and Houghton, but one of the eighteen passengers and four of the crew of fourteen escaping alive..... A party of masked men overpowered the guards of the jail at Nebraska City and assassinated a murderer named Hank Dodge, who was to have been executed in a few days..... ten. Custer's army comrades propose to erect a monument to his memory.....Owing to the unprecedented depression of trade, the Scotch mill owners propose a reduction of ten per cent in the wages of the employees..... The cotton crop is generally reported as being favorable.....The large tannery of Lane, Pierce & Co., at Sandbank, Oswego county, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000; insured $75,000.....A drummer in one of the bands encamped near the Centennial grounds was killed by lightning while on duty..... Forty-one deaths from the excessive heat were reported at the coroner's office in New York in one day..... At a picnic near Eldred, Pa., an old boat in which a party was rowing sunk, and Wm. Bream and his bride of a few days were drowned in each other's arms. A young man named Vance went to their rescue and was also drowned.

The commissioner of internal revenue, Mr. Pratt, has resigned his office.....President Grant asked for and received the resignation of Gov. Jewell as postmaster-general. Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner has received the appointment.....Gov. Tilden, in his reply to the committee which formally tendered him the nomination for the Presidency, spoke particularly in regard to the necessity for reform, ... By the burning of the boot shop of George Offord & Co., at Kingston, Ont., three hundred hands were thrown out of employment.....A man named Ripley, living at Bar Mills, Me., cut his throat in eleven places, and finally hanged himself..... Dom Pedro and suite have sailed for Europe.....The most terrific thunderstorm of the season extended over the principal portions of New England and the Middle States, killing a number of persons and doing considerable damage to property....Four companies of United States troops on their way to join Crook's expedition were attacked by the Sioux Indians, but succeeded in driving them off after losing a few men.....A commission has been appointed to regulate the boundary between New York and New Jersey....The petition to have the will of A. T. Stewart reopened has been denied by the surrogate.

The mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., in their statement for the first six months of 1876, give the number of failures for this period in the United States as 4,600, with liabilities amounting to $108,415,429. In the first six months of 1875 the failures were 3,563, with liabilities amounting to $76,000,000. In Canada the failures for the first six months of 1876 were 858, with $12,694,236 liabilities. In the first quarter of the year the failures in the United States were 2,806; in the second quarter, 1,794. The agency says: "The marked decline in failures for the past quarter affords some encouragement to the belief, now very generally entertained, that we have seen the worst effects of the present depression, so far as casualties of this character are concerned. It is true that business continues in a very depressed condition; that the results of trade, with rare exceptions, have been exceedingly unsatisfactory; that values continue to decline, and that uncertainty and anxiety exist in all quarters. Yet, in the face of all this, there is comfort in the reflection that the causes which produced this condition of things have been almost completely reversed. In the place of reckless over-trading, we have now lessened sales guided by caution, and also prudence in purchasing."

Four masked robbers compelled Farmer Handy, of Crisfield, Md., to open his safe, from which they took $4,000, mostly in gold coin. Ten years ago he was similarly robbed of $3,000.....The Sioux chief Rain-in-the-Face, who shot Custer, cut the heart from the body and affixed it to a pole, around which the savages held numerous war dances.....The king and queen of Greece are visiting England. .....W. C. McDonald visited his wife at her father's house in Pittsburgh, Pa., and during an altercation shot his wife and then himself. Both will probably die.....A revolution was attempted at Cuzco, Peru, but was promptly suppressed by the killing of thirty of the ring-leaders.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. West (Rep.), of Louisiana, from the conference committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill, called up the conference report, and in explanation of it said in regard to compensation for transportation of mails by railroads, the conference committee agreed upon a reduction of rates hitherto paid to the extent of ten per cent. Also to the appointment of a commission by the President to examine into and report upon the subject. In regard to compensation to postmasters hereafter, the committee had agreed to a reduction amounting in the aggregate to about $500,000. The salary of no postmaster was to exceed $4,000, with the exception of the one in New York city. With regard to third-class mail matter the committee had agreed that all matter of that class, except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted in the mails at the rate of one cent for every two ounces and fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces or a fractional part thereof. The committee continued the rate of one cent per ounce for all merchandise as it is now. The report, as submitted, met with the approval of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, that committee being represented on the conference committee by its chairman (Mr. Hamlin). The report was agreed to without further discussion.

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, called for the regular order, being the resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinckback the pay and mileage of a senator from Louisiana from March, 1873, until his contest was terminated by the Senate. The resolution was read a third time and passed—yeas, 27; nays, 1; a strict party vote, Mr. Edmunds not voting.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, submitted the following concurrent resolutions and said he had no doubt their passage would be a matter of great pleasure to the whole country:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to guide the United States of America through one hundred years of national life, and to crown our nation with the highest blessings of civil and religious liberty, therefore,

The Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States, in reverent thankfulness recognize the fountain and the source the author and giver of all these blessings, and our dependence upon His providence; and

Whereas, We recognize as our fathers did that George Washington—first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen—was one of the chief of divine instruments in securing American independence, and in laying broad and deep the foundations of our liberties in the Constitution of the United States; therefore, as a mark of our sense of the honor due to his name and to his compatriots and his associates, our Revolutionary fathers, we, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States in this, the beginning of the second century of our national existence, do direct and assume the completion of the Washington monument in the city of Washington, and do direct the committees of both Houses to institute necessary provisions of law to carry this resolution into effect.

Passed by a unanimous vote.

HOUSE

On motion of Mr. Clarke (Dem.), of Missouri, chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, the Senate amendment of the bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene matter was concurred in.

The Geneva Award bill, as reported by Mr. Lord, of New York, from the judiciary committee, with the amendments ingrafted in it, was passed—yeas, 108; nays, 94.

On motion of Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, a conference committee was ordered on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, the Senate joint resolution for the completion of the Washington monument was passed unanimously.

Mr. McDougall (Rep.), of New York, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the Senate bill establishing the rank of the paymaster-general. It provides that the rank of paymaster-general shall be that of brigadier-general. Passed.

Mr. Mills (Dem.), of Texas, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill providing the repeal of all laws authorizing the appointment of civil engineers in the navy, and providing that all persons now holding such office shall be mustered out of the service. Passed.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep.), of Ohio, called up as a special order the bill to require the Pacific railroad companies to create a sinking fund to reimburse the United States. After some discussion the bill was passed—yeas, 159; nays, 9.

Mr. Banning (Ind.), of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information in regard to the object of the military expedition under Generals Terry, Crook and Gibbons against the Northwest Indians, and for copies of all correspondence bearing on the origin of the expedition, and for copies of all military orders issued by the war department directing the expedition. Adopted.

Mr. Banning submitted the following statement: The army numbers 26,979 troops, located as follows: At West Point 4 216; in the Territories, 7,936; in Texas, 3,718; in other Southern States, 3,334; in the field operating against the Indians, under Gen. Terry, 1,123; and under Gen. Crook only 1,790, making in all 2,913. The remaining 4,000 are located in Northern cities and forts.

A bill was offered authorizing the President to enlist recruits for the army, to serve no more than six months, to aid in suppressing the hostility of certain bands of Sioux Indians.

Domestic Life.

The Hudson *Republican* prints the following as a scene from real life: Husband at tea table passing over his plate for the third time: "Another plate of those luscious berries, my dear, and put another spoonful of sugar on them; those last were hardly sweet enough." Later, as he was starting for "down street," the wife says: "Don't forget to bring home some more sugar to-night." "What! is that sugar I got night before last all gone?" "Yes, my dear, it's strawberry time, you know." "Well, I am glad the sour things are almost gone."

An Incident of Custer.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: The tragic fate of Gen. Custer recalls an incident of little moment in itself, but suggestive of his character. In the great review of Sherman's army, which occurred in Washington in the spring of 1865, Gen. Custer rode at the head of a cavalry corps which was fresh from the front and covered with dust. He was in full uniform and mounted on a horse of rare beauty and almost uncontrollable spirit. Some admiring friend had placed a large wreath of flowers and evergreens around the horse's neck. As the column was marching up Pennsylvania avenue amid the waving of flags and the cheers of assembled thousands, Custer's horse became very much excited and began to run. Perhaps the rider practically lost control of him, or perhaps he gave him rein for a purpose, at all events the horse dashed up the avenue at full speed, leaving the column far in the rear. It was a pretty picture—the horse, wreathed with flowers, running at full speed; Custer sitting like a monument, and his long yellow hair, his hat having blown off, streaming in the wind. It was a dramatic incident, and elicited unbounded applause from those who witnessed it.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy

is no patent medicine humbug, got up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the great desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing remedy, a perfect specific for catarrh and "cold in the head;" also for offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, watery or weak eyes, pain or pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not infrequently are, by the violence of catarrh. *

Where the currant leaves suddenly wilt, it is likely that a borer will be found in the stem. The work of the currant worm is at once seen by the disappearance of the leaves. Lose no time in applying white hellebore, either dusting on the powder, or mixing two ounces of the powder, first well stirred with a quart or two of boiling water, in an ordinary pailful of cold water, and apply with a syringe.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

See advertisement of Family Bitters. *

The relaxing power of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is truly wonderful. Cases are already numerous where bent and stiffened limbs have been limbered and straightened by it. When used for this purpose, the part should be washed and rubbed thoroughly. Apply the liniment cold, and rub it in with the hand. *

A crowd of "horsemen" and others daily throng the stores in country and town for *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* They understand that horses cannot be kept in good condition without them, and with them can be on a much less quantity of grain. *

Sulphur and molasses, the old fashioned internal remedy for the itch, is obsolete. That and other obnoxious skin diseases are cured in half the time, without disordering the stomach, by GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, the great external anti-scorbutic. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

The tints produced by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye are like those of nature. *

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	08¾@	11
Common to Good Texans	08 @	08
Milch Cows	55 00 @	60 00
Hogs—Live	07 @	07
Dressed	09¾@	09
Sheep	04¾@	05¾
Lambs	06¾@	09
Cotton—Middling	11¾@	11¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 05 @	6 75
State Extra	5 15 @	6 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 10 @	1 15
No. 2 Spring	1 10 @	1 13
Rye—State	86 @	88
Barley—State	— @	—
Barley—Malt	90 @	1 35
Oats—Mixed Western	30 @	40
Corn—Mixed Western	60 @	60
Hay, per cwt	80 @	95
Straw, per cwt	60 @	1 15
Hops.....75's—10 @17 ....olds	04 @	06
Pork—Mess	20 15 @	20 25
Lard	11¾@	11¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	24 00 @	26 00
" No. 2, new	12 00 @	13 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00 @	5 25
Herring, Scaled, per box	23 @	24
Petroleum—Crude.....09 @09	Refined,	16¾
Wool—California Fleece	19 @	21
Texas "	20 @	23
Australian "	43 @	46
Butter—State	23 @	26
Western Dairy	23 @	24
Western Yellow	18 @	22
Western Ordinary	12 @	15
Cheese—State Factory	09 @	10
State Skimmed	06 @	08
Western	04 @	09¾
Eggs—State	16¾@	17

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 25 @	10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 21¾@	1 21¾
Corn—Mixed	33 @	33
Oats	26 @	26
Rye	83 @	83
Barley	— @	—

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	06 @	07
Sheep	04¾@	05¾
Hogs—Dressed	09¾@	10
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00 @	8 00
Wheat—Red Western	75 @	75
Rye	71 @	71
Corn—Yellow	69 @	69
Mixed	66 @	66
Oats—Mixed	29 @	29
Petroleum—Crude.....12¾@12¾	Refined,	16¾

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 75 @	5 90
Sheep	3 50 @	7 00
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